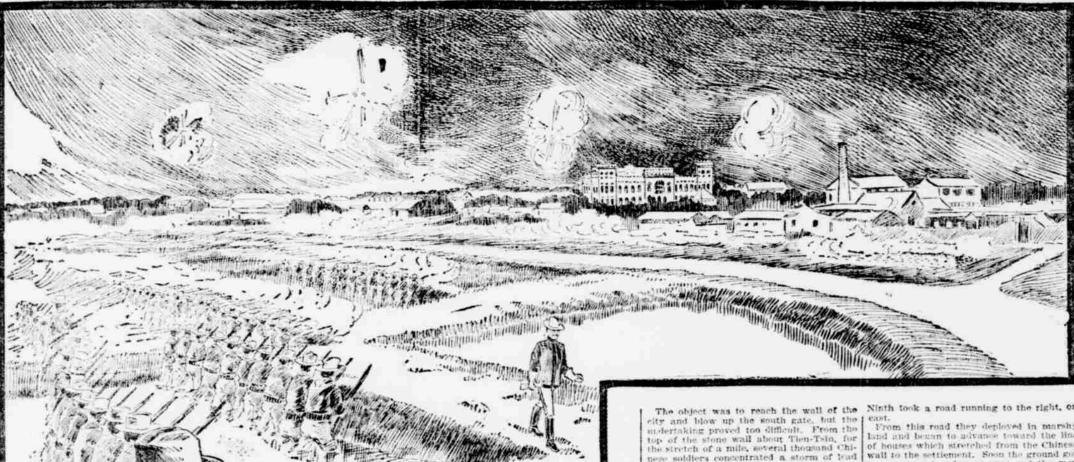
THE TAKING OF TIEN-TSIN DESCRIBED IN DETAIL BY JOHN BASS



thousand. The only effective guns at the command of the ailled forces were the naval guns shooting lyddite shells. These were only 4-inch and 12-pounders, taken from the Terrible and the Centurion, guns in no way fitted for making breaches in a in no way fitted for making breaches in a big wall. All the other guns were the little mountain guns of the French and Japanese and the few field guns of the Russians. Admiral Seymour was against an attack which was on the surface so desperate, and as long as he remained in Tien-Tein

the attack was not made, but the Russian and Japanese Generals were for the attack. After it was over the latter said to "We charg the Chinese with fixed bayo nets. You notice they do not like it. Against the Chinese you must always push orward. Small engagements, with loss on both sides, only encourage them. With ordinary armies, when you kill and wound one-quarter of their force there still re-

of the wall to the foreign settlement. On the south alone there was an oper pace which would afford ground for de-loying troots, but on the other hand it

was low, marshy land, cut by small canals, Any advance on the north or west of the city would have to be made in columns

along narrow streets against Chinese ar-tillery. In attacking the south the allied

force could deploy, but they would be under direct fire from the long city wall and they might not be able to cross the canals. The force of the Chinese was unknown,

mains the three-quarters to fight. With The rest run away." It will be seen that the ullied forces, far from thinking of advancing on Pekin, hardly felt strong enough to attack a city two miles off. As soon as Admiral Seymour went back to the fleet the counsel of the

Russians and Japanese prevailed, and it The following was the order of the advance on the east of the city: The Russians, 2,58 trong, with 259 Germans, were to take the fort near the murine camp while on the south a combined force of 20 Americans, 80 force, under cover of the mud wall which circles Tlen-Tsin's walled city and the for-

is anybody admits to-day that Isvolski,

the Czar's Pooh-Dah in Tokio, is the com-

ing man in Russia, and perhaps the world.

Count Lamsdorff may be Chancellor at

interim for a time, but Isvolski is slated as

ous condition for weeks preceding his death, his physical powers were well-nigh

policy and that the man to extricate Rus

sin was his (Muravieff's) old enemy, Isvol-

Isvolski cannot be spared at Tokio just

new, but the cable allows him to commune with his master as often as if he were al-ready located in St. Petersburg, it has

been noticed that of late the Russkin For-

eign Office is very slow in acknowledging state papers and issuing same. The neces-

sary less of time in transcibing and de-ciphering voluminous dispatches to an

The Czar is known to decide on nothing

and in daily receipt of reports from the

Russian military commanders at the front, is better able to form an adequate opinion

of what serves Russia's interest at the mo-

ment than the home Government, while having Japanese affairs at his fingers' ends

Personally considered, Isvolski is among

spurs under Ignatieff, he of the surname of "Father of Lies." Ignatieff happened

to recognize his young attache's brilliant

gifts at an early stage. Believing him to be just the man for acquiring an intimate knowledge of the circuitous Oriental char-

acter, he sent him alternately to China, Persia, Korea and India to study the ways

of the wily believers in "time and confi-

At all the various courts where he was ac-

credited Isvolski's first care was to acquire

the language of the country. By his sin-guistic abilities Ignation had won the greater part of Manchuria for the white

Czar in the treaty of Aigoon, in 1858; the same calcuts made the older diplomat mas-ter of the situation in Constantinople in the

dence gained, everything gained."

from Tokio may explain this delay.

until his Japanese representative is h from, who, being so near the seat of

the great Muravieff's successor.

left the United States marines and the Weish Fusiliers sivanced, deployed, until they reached the canal some hundred yards from the city wall. This canal was too broad and deep to cross under the heavy fire. They, therefore, took shelter behind the sepul-hres of a Chinese graveyard near the water's edge.

It afterward came to light that the only it afterward came to light that the only the color sergeant was shot.

It afterward came to light that the only way of reaching the wall on the south was by the road which ran along a marrow causeway from the Hal-Klang-Sen to the south gate of the city. The Japanese were to advance along this causeway, supported by the Ninth United States Infantry on

by the Ninth United States Infantry on the left, but the latter, by mistake, turned to the right. More of them hereafter.

The Japanese, in close order, at double quick time, ran along the causeway. The Chinese saw them coming, and concentrated their fire on the advancing column. Men beful part of the column kept on Luckily there was shelter ahead. For some distance from the city gate the causeway was lined with houses. These the Japanese infantry reached, but further they could not get that day.

The Chinese poured shot and shell on their exposed enemy. The Japanese lest 229 men and officers killed and wounded out of 2,008. The French, re-enforcing the Japa, reached the first houses on the causeway and stock.

the first houses on the causeway and stuck there. The place was hot. All day long the Japs from behind the houses fired helplessly at the great, smooth wail in their front, and heroically took the never-ceasing reply of shrappel and bullets from the wall.

It was desperate work, with little prospect of success. Yet there they stayed during the whole day. There was need of ammunition to be brought forward from time to time, and no lack of brave men to face death mains the three-quarters to fight. With the Chinese, if they have 2,000 men and you disable a thousand, there remains no one. The rest run away." were all three great, brown, tall fellows, with eagle noses and sharp, snapping eyes and high turbans. The man in the lead, the

Corporal in command, was a glant.

A short dash of nfty yards and down went
one of the Sikhs. The two remaining trotted determined to make the attack on without even looking at their fallen comwithout even looking at their failen comrade. A short distance beyond a mule
tripped and fell; then another man. Still
the big Sikh in the lead kept on, only he
pulled harder at the bridles of the two remaining mules. Suddenty he pluraged formaining mules. Suddenty he pluraged formaining have though the head. The two
tripped and fell; then another man. Still
beginning to the British object, got to shelter
with only a wound in his foot. After that a
ten British sallors brought out ammunition
to the Ninth, and one British officer less his
to keep down momentarity the
object was
necomplished, for the British bluejacket,
having attained his object, got to shelter
with only a wounded.
The work there is the bridles of the two remaining mules. Suddenty he pluraged fortook the British bluejacket,
having attained his object, got to shelter
with only a wounded.
The work the bridles of the two remaining mules. Suddenty he pluraged fortook british bluejacket.
having attained his object, got to shelter
with only a wound of the British bluejacket.
having attained his object, got to shelter
to be placed to the British bluejacket.
having attained his object got to shelter
with only a wound of the British bluejacket.
having attained his object got to shelter
to be provided.

The wounded.

United States, 129 killed, 1 wounded.

United States, 129 killed, and wounded.

United States, 129 killed, and wounded.

The wounded to be provided to the british bluejacket.
Having attained his object, got to shelter
to be provided to the british bluejacket.
Having attained his object, got to shelter
to be provided to the british bluejacket.
Having attained his object, got to shelter
to be provided to the british bluejacket.
Having attained his object, got to shelter
to be provided to the british bluejacket.
Having attained his object, got to shelter
to be provided to the british bluejacket.
Having attained his object, got to shelter
to be provided to the british bluejacket.
Having attained his object, got to shelter
to be pro

he stretch of a mile, several thousand Chi-nese soldiers concentrated a storm of lead in the advancing troops. On the extreme of the United States marines and the Nath Parlines sales of the fire

"You had better get down, Colonel," said

one of the officers, "Oh. I guess I am all right," replied the

Colonel. These were his tast words. He fell where he stood, facing the enemy, Under this cruci crossive there was only

the Chinese crossite had been great. The the Chinese crossite had been great. The Ninth lay behind the dikes all day. Soon ammunition got scarce, and Major Lee ordered the men to hold their fire. The dandered the night the officer in command, leaving a guard to protect the station, moved in the two companies. How they dered the men to hold their fire. The unit dered the men to hold their fire. The unit ger was that the Chintse, seeing their adjourned with the two companies. How they consider the retreat, the fort with the forty guns and

right and cut off the retreat,

The British naval brigade, who were serving their guns on the mud wall, saw the predicament the United States troops were in, and sent out some men to locate the ex-nct position of the United States line, preparatory to sending ammunition.

Major Lee from tehind the dikes saw a
Bruish bluejacket standing not very far off
fort. At that time General Fukushima did
fort, At that time General Fukushima did

of the Ninth. He was exposed to the hottest Chinese fire.
"That man has come to help us. We must

save him at any cost," said the Major, and ordered his men, in spite of the growing searcity of animunition, to shoot heavily on in the h This was to keep down momentarily the of the alifed forces was 708 killed and

maining mules Suddenly he plunged to the Sudden, ward, shot through the head. The two mules ran around in a circle, and, in turn, mules ran around in a circle, and, in turn, or the Americans lay waiting for the night in order to retreat from a position of the Sudden state.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Now Presented for

the First Time.

killed, Major Regan was twice shot, as was Captain Noyea Captain Brookmiller and Lleutenant Lawton were also wounded, Our marines feet Captain Davis killed and Cap-tain Leng, Lieutenant Leonard and Lieuten-ant Butler wounded, Thirty marines in all were killed and wounded, Lieutenant Leon-ard deserving especial mention for the he-role manner in which twice he went from the fitting line in the swamp and along the

firing line in the swamp and along the

railroad station toward the marin

amp, where the Chinese suns were. The

on the north. The force which moved di-

sumii boats, it was necessary to stretch rope across the river. A Cossack, with the

of the two divisions of Russians and Ger mans was able to advance, and so night drew on, with the ailled forces checked on

The British General was also of the same opinion. How was it possible for infantry

roops to take a walled city without the upport of siege guns? The British General ent to General Fukusima at nightfall to

ask whether it would not be better to

ife. The Japanese General answered that

The Japanese had a card up their sleeve.

the causeway to the south door of the city. Bang went the guncotton, and through the gate rushed the Japanese. They were then n an inclosure, with a second wall in front,

with another door to blow up.
It was a moment of excitement, The Chi-

nese on the wall, although they shot down a number of Japanese, began to get terror-

stricken at the proximity of their enemy. There was used of more guncotten, and the Lieutenant of Engineers rushed back

But he was destined not to use it, for, wonder of wonders, four little Japanese soldiers of their own accord started hand

took it during the night,
They met with little resistance, because

British, 2 officers killed, 1 wounded; 15 m

United States, 129 killed and wounded, Russians and Germans, 140 killed

French, 13 killed and 50 wounded.

through the first gate to get it.

At about 2 o'clock in the morning a Japanese Lieuterant of Engineers, with a handful of men and a supply of guncotton, made a dash along the last 200 yards of

withdraw the allied forces under cover the night and thus save useless loss

every side. It looked discouraging,

ittache, said that night: "I do not see what we can do."

ward.

in his teeth, plunged in and tried to acress. He was shot at once and sank,

at hesitation another tried to get es, with the same result. The guns from naval fort kept shelling them. Neither

mel Malory, United States military

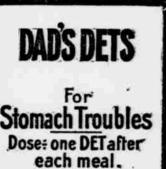
Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased. Kidney trouble has

become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kid-

urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as

erable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold.

by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail





ST. LOUIS PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION LAUNDRY 1726 N. THIRTEENTH ST.



think for a moment that the institution can get along without us. We know women are the most generous supporters the university has, and that the 'co-eds' themselves are a necessary part of the university life," argue the women, who are puzzling over the situation. "We know just how many women there are at the university, and we know how few students there would be if the women were not admitted. It is folly to even discuss this question. These schools were established on a co-educational basis, and it is altogether too late in the day to change. Unless they wailed us in on our haif of the campus there would be no way of accomplishing the division."

And yet it remains a fact that the maiter is under the consideration of the university authorities, with a strong recommendation for action. The question has been brewing since last June, when President Harper expressed disapproval of co-education as it appeared in a university school, a South Side preparatory school under the supervision of the university trunder the supervision of the university runder the supervision of the university runder. It is well known that Doctor Harper is not a firm supporter of co-education. He has never hesitated to express an opinion on this question, although in so doing he placed himself to a degree in antagonism to the Chicago University organization. It was, however, believed that Doctor Harper would not take active measures to bring about a change in his own institution. The apparent harmony in the college has until now been considered an able test of the co-educational scheme in operation.

There are a great many people who have heart sickness, who have no chronic derangement of the heart. When the stomach is diseased it may

sults in the cure of the other diseases, in heart, liver, kidlungs,

lungs, liver, kidneys, etc.

"Six years ago my stomach and heart troubled
me so much I had to do something, as the
doctors could not help me," writes Mrs. S. A.
Knapp, of San Jose, California, Box 393. "I
went to San Francisco and had treatment for
catarrh of the stomach, and was better for
some time, then it came back. I then used
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and
'Pleasant Pellets.' These medicines cured my
stomach. I do not have the pain and indigestion as I did. It is very hard for me to tell you
what I suffered before I commenced taking
your valuable medicine. I recommend it to all
the sufferers whom I meet."

To cure constipation use Dr. Pierce*

TWICE HE WENT FROM THE FIRING LINE IN THE SWAMP AND ALONG THE CAUSEWAY TO THE MUD WALL WITH ORDERS.

Poffing up the river from Taku, straining Twenty-three children were crowded into with Russian Cossacks, the little steam

dar tears at the discolored body of some Chinese Boxer. The settlement of Tien-Tsin lies on the left bank of the river. From afar the city still looks fair and caused a roomful of people to jump.

Strong, but as you draw nearer you perceive that the fine high buildings along the tack, and here the Russians held out until water front are merely skeletons of their former selves. Great holes in the gaunt walls testify to the destructive power of modern shell, for the Chinese had modern | The number of Chinese was unknown, ils and modern guns and modern rifles Each street, as it opens on the bund, is blocked with a barricade of bales of wool. Each barricade has its guard from the polygist army of relief. The street along water front is littered with debrie of fallen walls and broken timbers. The four lonely walls of the great augur warehouse

Further along the river, nearer the former once the fine buildings of the French concession, now only crumbling walls and ashes. Nearly all of this concession is barned to the ground. Away from the river front, the English portion of the town is not much harmed, although there is hardly house that does not bear the marks of

The walls along the river stare blankly at the opposite bank where a Chinese set-tlement formerly surrounded the railway station and engine house. Here war has wrought is masternieve of destruction. The houses are heaps of smoldering ashes and angles of broken walls. The station and engine house are crumbled from the twen-U-five days of artillery ure. Whole lines of cars were riddled with bullets. Other cars were reduced by fire to mere frames

English murines who were in the slege of Ladysmith say that the shelling of the Boers did not compare in severity with the shelling of the Chinese. It is sufficient to say that sixty old guns which had been in

The crisis was undoubtedly brought about by the ultimatum sent by the Admirals, a manding the surrender of the Taku for Before that the Chinese Imperial troops had estensibly opposed the Boxers, General Nich had even killed many of them in a flerce or-Eagement, but was reproved from Pekin for his pains. On June 17 the Taku forts were bombarded; on the 18th the Imperial troops in camp near the walled city of Tien-Tsin began to shell the foreign settlement of n-Tsin, and on the 19th the German Ambarsador was killed in Pekin.

It is the fashion here to conjecture what viul things might have happened if the forts had not been taken when they were. Still, all incidents indicate that it was the abardment that drove China to extremities, for on June 20 a royal exict appeared declaring that China was at war with the foreign Powers, and ordering all Imperial troops to fight foreigners.

From June 18 until July 13 the foreign setient of Tien-Tsin was continually under shell fire. Think of it! At first there were only three thousand defenders against Gen-eral Nich and General Ma's army and a mob of Boxers. Of these three thousand one thousand were volunteers. If during that week the Chinese had fought with the persistency that they did later the settlement could not have stood out for a day. The Chinese seem to have gathered strength as the fight proceeded. Nothing could have been more distressing than the inuous bombardment of Tien-Tein for twenty-eight days. At last the town was cut off from Taku, twenty-five miles away, a strong force of Boxers, who tore up he railroad and checked the handful United States marines who attempted to relieve the place. Then, on June 25, a relieving force of one thousand men, the greater

Chinese and entered Tien-Tsin.

They did not open the way to Tien-Tsin a minute too soon. The thick walls of the lower story of the Town Hall protected the en and children, huddled natifully to-

portion Russian, broke through the beit of

1 a safe refuge for families. To look into the Town Hall was as if one had glanced into a prison of the Reign of Terror in France.

Every corner was tammed with families -banch rounds the last curve of the necon-dering river into sight of Tien-Tein. Here over to despair, and over all that stilling to attack the walled city itself. The latter and there along the bank a half-starved air of compressed humanity. Outside the shells from the Chinese guns sing and crashed night and day, until nerves were strung to such a pitch that to drop a book

> relief came. Over forty Chinese pounded in this direction from a fort r east of the city, called the Navel Camp. thing was sure, that they were lighting as Chinese were never known to fight be Their gunnery was accurate and their

There were irregular troops, composed of members of the Boxer Society, and there were regular Imperial troops. The Boxers were used in direct attacks. One day a body of Boxers charged the intrenchments held by the French marine Infantry the station and drove them out of their trenches. Japanese re-enforcements came the Chinese, charged them with fixed bagonets without firing a shot. The Japanese loss was great, over a hundred, but they drove off the Boxers, who lost four hundred killed. Indeed, one might see numbers call Chinemen lying about the railway station for many days after the fight.

Past from the rullroad is the farments in Arsenal, one of the greatest of its kind the world, Russians, with a few United States marines, took this arsenal and found there an enormous stock of powder, arms and ammunition. During all the days of the siege of Tien-

e greatest fear was that the Chinese might work south of the settlement and again cut off all communication with Taku. lation learned that the Chinese had moved south from the Hai-Kinng-Sen Arsenal, where the famous Treaty of Tien-Tsin was igned, and had taken up a position west f the settlement. Nearly all of the Japanese troops which

and come up from Taku were thrown out to of Chinese. The movement was executed with a precision which delighted not only practical but theoretical soldiers. Every de-tall was carried out according to the rules First the little Japanese mountain guns

the enemy, then the infantry advanced and dislodged them, and when the Chinese fled the cavalry charged through their scattered ranks. Three times the Japanese cavalry rode through the enemy, cutng them to pieces and driving them back to the Hai-Kinng-Sen Arzenal. At the latter place there were four guns which, with the forty guns in the fort north of the wailed city, were continually shelling the settlement.

The Japanese line, supported by British Chinese fought desperately, but finally gave way, and their four gues were captured. It at the same time. was found, however, that the arsenal was under direct fire from the walls of the city of Tien-Tsin, and that to hold it would involve too great a daily loss of men. The Japanese and British troops therefore with-

The situation was unbearable, not that the Chinese rifle fire on the settlement did much damage, but the accuracy of the Imperial Chinese gunners spread to the imperial Chinese gunners spread to the days of Catherine II. perial Chinese gunners spread terror in the hearts of all the people in the town. After Admiral Seymour returned from his unsuccessful expedition to relieve Pekin, the question came up for discussion before the various commanders whether it would not be better to storm the walled city of Tien-Tsin and the surrounding fortifications and thus relieve the situation. As a military problem pure and simple it was im high and very broad. There are gates to the city, and each gate has double walls and doors. Outside the city, east of the northwest angle of the wall, was the so-called "marine camp," a fort containing about forty guns. Nearer the settlement, where

were shot.

The Ninth Infantry should have joined on to the Japanese right, but Colonel Liscomb either mistook his orders, or eise, when he came on the causeway, he met such a violent fire that he was obliged to move to the right. At any rate, from the causeway the eign settlement, marched down to a por south of the Hal-Klang-Sen Arsenal, They climbed the mud wall, and, taking the ar-senal, began to advance according to orders on toward the south gate of the city.

Special Correspondence of The Sunday Republic. is conversing, and when he goes to a con-St. Petersburg, Sept. 14.—Everybody who is forence in Tokio it's a case of Greek meeting Greek every time. It is said that he | baughted baits in his direction, even of has never yet been caught speaking the with six figures attached to a 2, but truth, but there are no great lies charged Russian, to everybody's amazement, up against him either. As a matter of fact, Isvoiski is a very clever man, the eleverest European by far occupying a diplomatic

quitted Pekin many years ago. Muravieff did not die a natural death, na officially recorded. Seeing his Chinese poll- A CLEVER TRICK. officially recorded seeing his Chinese pol-cy fall to the ground, the policy that he had upheld by the grace of his imperial master, against isvoiski's advice, he took polson. He had been in an extremely nerv-

Japan fears Russia, and Russia fears a Japanese-German ailiance, Hence, when at the beginning of the present friend; the need Powers talked of controubles the Powers talked of conrestring the permission to liek China augment of the permission to liek China augment of the plan must be abandoned at all bazards. Receiving assurances to support from the Czar, he next threw exhausted, he saw his grasp of affairs slipping away, so he decided to put a step to it all by swallowing the contents of a diamond-studded charm that he had worn on his watch chain for years. In the nap-pler days the Czar's mother, friend and political adviser to Muravieff, had given of support from the Czar, he next threw of support from the Czar, he next threw the German Emperor's Minister at the Japa' court into convaisions by confiding to him, sub tosa, that his master had achim, sub tosa, that his master had cepted Japan's offer, and that, therefore, the Kaber's chances for military glory had dissolved into thin air. Ferlin heard of this he took in Munich, the bothed of anti-Fer-When found. Muravieff's right hand clutched a golden key, wrapped in a piece of paper, on which was written: "To his Majesty, quich." The Czar came and opened his dead Chancellor's portfolls, on bit of Russian treachery within a few hours, and the impressionable William worked himself up into a fine frenzy. Resuit: Germany was first in very ungraciousthe top of which was a letter addressed to him. It contained a straightforward, manly statement to the effect that the writer had declining Japan's offer, an act which led an estrangement between the two courts, while Russia preserved its amicable rela- THE WALDERSEE AFFAIR. been grievously mistaken in his Eastern tions, throwing all the blame on jealous, unmannerly German.

At the same time Germany was given to understand that she was leading and that Russia was agreeably following in her course. Japan, too, was pleased by receiving encouragement from levoiski, not to stint herself in sending troops to China. Japan's finances are at low cbb, and war-like expeditions will keep them there. At present Isvolski nots as the Czar's

military, as well as diplomatic, adviser in the Far East, for, like ignation, he was a soldier and a good one ere he became a civil representative of imperial power. St Petersburg is satisfied that in the coming peace he will procure for Russia the Bon's share of "concessions" wrung from the Middle Kingdom, If that can be accomplished without risking Russian lives and war material, so much the better; it wouldn't be the first time that the Bear reaped where others have sowed.

But Isvolski's talents for catoling the him a power in Europe. That he is one Count Murayeet's recommendation for the charcellorship, being a tribute to his capacity in the domain of high politics, amdiplomats what the beau sabre is among army officers, a distinguished looking, suave ply proves.

ROMAN HIGH SCHOOL OF POLITICS.

Speaking of Isvolski to the Czar, one o his detractors ventured to say the other day; "But he has never held a really im-pertant post at a European court," "That is true," answered Nicolas, "but

as Minister to the Vatican he held the whole College of Cardinals at bay, and there is no shrewder bunch of politicians and statesmen, you will admit. Our friend studied in that Roman high school, its bit ter antagonist in principle, but well liked personally, for several years, learning all that was to be learned of the most subtle ways of Italian statecraft, and when ly he was recalled he came away with flying colors and a clean record."

Indeed, his record was remarkable for the river joins a canal, the Chinese had late sixties. Nowadays isvoiski speaks Chinese the city the houses of the extensive suburbs reach close to the wall, and the Chiurbs reach close to the wall the Chiurbs rea

ISVOLSKI, The Czar's Coming Man, He Is Pooh-Bah to the Russian Ruler. that gained him millions by shady trans-actions at the Bourse. Isvolski adjusted the most important elerical-political affairs with the Vatican, and the papal chancel-lery is said to have thrown several manymained adamant. These attempts at brit ery did not even ruffle his temper. He merely affected not to see them, and went post in the Orient since the Father of Lies | his way as if nothing unusual had hap-

THE POPE HIS FRIEND.

As a consequence, Pope Leo is to this day sponds with the Russian diplomat, in whose ability he has great faith, while the Col-

the Vatican under the present papar regime.

As Isvolski had had eccasion to study French and British men, methods and interests while in Constantinople, he needed but a season at the German court to finish his diplomatic education. This "course" he took in Munich, the bothed of anti-berlin politics. It was there that he sequired his knowledge of Emperor William's veinerable politis—there, too, he gained the friendship of many of the South German Princes opposed to the Kaiser.

INE WALDERSEE AFFAIR.

It's an open secret here that Isvolski advised the Czar to accode to William's pethonal prayers respecting the nomination of Field Marshal Waldersee as Commander-intimeters that id to the acceptance. The official notice was published by the St. Fetershurg Government Messenger, which gain a few days previous, According to the Kaiser's speech, made a few days previous, According to the Kaiser's speech, made a few days previous, According to the Kaiser's speech, made a few days previous, According to the Kaiser's speech, made a few days previous, According to the Kaiser's speech, made a few days previous, According to the Kaiser's speech, made a few days previous, According to the Kaiser's speech, made a few days previous, According to the Kaiser's speech, made a few days previous, According to the Kaiser's speech, made a few days previous, According to the Kaiser's speech, made a few days previous, According to the Kaiser's speech, made a few days previous, According to the Kaiser's speech, made a few days previous, According to the Kaiser's speech, made a few days previous, According to the Kaiser's speech, made a few days previous, According to the Kaiser's speech, made a few days previous, According to the Kaiser's speech, made a few days previous, According to the Kaiser's speech, made a few days previous days and the series where the chief was doubt into the tench the series of the chief, and Johnsie and the constitution of the tribe rescard him. But he continued to doubt have downed had not some members of the

HALY AND AUSTRIA,

Of the Kaiser's ailies who follow hin through thick and thin, Italy and Austria Isvolski has a most contemptuous oploio-During his long residence in Italy his keep eye penetrated the giaring weaknesses of that unfortunate country, and, as part of the triple alliance, he doesn't take it seri-ously. As to the other, Isvolski is opposed to the Russian-Austrian-Balkan agre and by flattering King Alexander has al ready caused Servia to come over to the Russian side. At Alexander's recent marringe, it will be remembered, the Russian Ambassador was the only important diplo-mat in attendance, while Milan, who always took Austria's part, for a consideration, was fighting hotel bills in Karlshad. Yet with all that, Isvolski is a friend

cace in the best sense of the word. In his ands the Russian chancellership will doubtless regain its old prestige, while Germany will be forced to retire from her self-asgumed position as arbiter of the world, INNER CIRCLE. Copyright, 1900, by Henry W. Fischer,

MEDICINE MAN FAILED AND WAS MURDERED.

Because He Did Not Cure Sick Girl Old Il-lo-he Was Stoned to Death.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. North Yakima, Wash., Sept. 15 .- Indians

wounded.

from the lower Yakima country have rought additional information of the murder of their old chief, whom they designated as Il-lo-he. They insist that young Johnnie was justified in killing the medicine man and the white men have no business to in-terfere. It has been the custom of the tribe from time immemorial to permit the killing of a medicine man who falled to cure his patients. This case, they claim, was one of the worst kind and could not be atoned for in any manner except by the death of the

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY RAISES A STORM.

Coeds" Will Wage War Upon a Proposed Innovation in the Institution.

DEPUBLIC SPECIAL. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15 .- "Resolved, That

better educational results would be secured in the university by teaching the sexes in separate classes." The University Congregation, composed of

The University Congregation, composed of officers of the Chicago University, has almounced its intention of discussing this question. And, meager as it is, the amouncement has proved sufficient to arouse the university spirit of co-educationalism. The discussion which has already resulted has been intense throughout the university. Some of the "co-eds," thinking this announcement would be followed by a curtailment of their liberty, have opened a susinessilke campaign to forestall such action. There are those who are even ready to say that the beginning of the end is neaf.

neys. If the child urinates too often, if the

most people suppose.

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sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet tell- Home of Swar ing all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilme & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.







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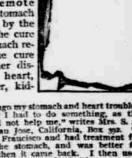
DR. W. S. BURKHART. Cincinnati. Ohio

HEART-SICK.

affect many other organs, and produce all the evidences of diseased heart, diseased liver or kidneys, or disease in some other organ. The inexperienced

practitioner treats the wrong disease, stant statement of Dr. Pierce's corres pondents: tors could not help Doctor Pierce's

Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. It increases the assimilative powers, and purifies and enriches the blood. When diseases of organs remote from the stomach are caused by the stomach, the cure of the stomach re-



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